



## Insurance.

IT IS EASY FOR ANY LIFE COMPANY  
to show large returns on "death claims,"  
but the Equitable returns large profits  
TO LIVING POLICY-HOLDERS.

THE TONTINE POLICIES  
OF THE  
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
NOT ONLY  
PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN,

if you should be taken from them, but also  
YIELD A HANDSOME RETURN TO YOURSELF,  
if you live and keep your policy in force.

THE EQUITABLE'S  
Twenty-Year Tontine Policies, maturing in 1891,  
have a Cash Surrender Value equal to  
A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS, WITH INTEREST  
at rates varying from 2½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

B RITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD'D  
Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... 1,328,751  
Uncalled capital ..... 2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria  
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

C OMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.  
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fira Blanca  
Authorised 1870  
Marina Blanca  
Authorised 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil  
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.  
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

G UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Smith & Youle.  
No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

L ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Watson Ritchie & Co.  
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

T HE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £ 480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
G. C. Anderson.  
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

CRASHLEY & Co.,  
Newsmen and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-  
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-  
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library  
constantly on hand.

View of Rio and neighbourhood.  
Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pissot & Lubin's and Royal  
Perfumery and Pear's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## Banks.

L ONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches

and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA,

GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE

BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,

1st floor (provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital ..... £ 1,500,000

Realized do ..... " 900,000

Reserve fund ..... " 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paria, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., L—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.

H. A. De Lisle,

Acting Manager.

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1867 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in  
Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital ..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

DRAWS ON:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and cor-  
respondents.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, London.

International Bank of London, London.

Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

Credit Lyonnais, and branches.

Bank of Flanders, Antwerp.

H. Albert de Hay & Co., Antwerp.

Banco Geral, branches and cor-  
respondents.

M. Brandt & Co., Naples.

Banco Lisboa & Açores and cor-  
respondents.

G. Arnimack & Co., New York.

Ernesto Torquato & Co., Montevideo.

General Tiquist & Co., R. Ayres.

Argentine, Ocielice Utenserie Bank, B. Ayres.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger—Krah,

Directors.

June 1891

Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital ..... Rs. 10,000,000

Debentures ..... £ 675,000 sig.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECILOS S. JOÃO

Hessian, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECILOS S. CHRISTOPHÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Udeshirts, hosey, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimp, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen  
ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Sucs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## B RITISH BANK OF

## SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

39, Rua 1º de Março, 1º andar.

Subscribed capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
Paid up capital ..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 228,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.  
Correspondents in New York and all the principal  
cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every  
species of Banking business.

## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

## THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has  
been for years and is now prescribed by the leading  
physicians in all parts of the world, who attest  
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any  
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which  
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest  
results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition  
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia  
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'  
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-  
ness produced by long illness whether from  
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic  
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and  
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to  
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated  
though many persons have sought to trade upon its  
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND  
CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

## O KELL, WILSON &amp; Co.

21 Rue Conselheiro Sarmento  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE  
Northern Assurance Company,  
General and Commission Merchants  
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

H AUP & Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

R UBBER HAND STAMPS.  
and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NR.—Special attention given to large stampa (trade-marks)  
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,  
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper  
and Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendar papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted paper;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen paper known in the  
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

(Late "The River Plate Times.")

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

The only newspaper in the English language published in  
the Republic of Uruguay.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay,  
Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the  
United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowl-  
edged representative organ of English interests in the re-  
public.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisers and subscribers received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Tres 6r.—Montevideo.

## CRAUFURD COLLEGE.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English education for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the above institution. The school is spacious, the situation high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate. Extra charge can be taken of boys.

References to parents in Brazil:

W.M. SPEERS Esq.

Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.

S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

Prospects on application.

## SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyay,

Karlovitz.

## TOKAY WINE

is the best constituent for convalescents from fever and chronic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Soie Importers:

Rombauer &amp; Co.

78, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,  
andCASSELS, KING & Co.  
89, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AIRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their line of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**Shade Rollers.**—The Hartshorn spring shade roller is known far and near, and its merits are constantly securing for it a wider field of action. This roller is manufactured by Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N.J., U.S.A. Mr. Hartshorn has issued a souvenir catalogue telling about the growth of the business and its present condition, together with a profusion of illustrations of his main and branch offices, exteriors and interiors of his factories at East Newark, N.J., and Muskegon, Michigan. In one edition of the catalogue, the last five pages are devoted to reproductions of medals taken by the Hartshorn rollers at various expositions, and in another edition this same space is devoted to illustrations of different styles of brackets. This new catalogue, in both editions, appeared on the first of January and is ready for gratuitous distribution. It can be had by anyone who will address an inquiry to Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N.J., U.S.A.

**Photographia Allemã.**—This is the excellent establishment of Mr. M. Ribeiro, successor to Messrs. Alberto Henschel & Co., at No. 40 Rue dos Ourives. The quality of work done by this house is superior. The artistic photographer invests his productions with a living reality. His art reproduces not only the mere outlines but transfers to them, too, the spirit of the subject. The result is a photograph which evokes admiration and is perfectly faithful. Such is Mr. Ribeiro's work. His portraits in oil and crayon are above criticism. Photographs are made by all systems, and orders are taken for work outside of the gallery. You find here a complete collection of pictures of eminent characters in politics, literature, art, etc.

**Furniture and Carpets.**—Mr. Henry Kingston, at No. 8 Rue dos Ourives, has just received a large invoice of beautiful furniture for parlors, sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms. He has also added largely by fresh receipts to his stock of special upholstered and fine wicker furniture of rich designs and new styles. All the furniture offered to the public is particularly adapted to this climate and made of the best wood. In his spacious store-room he displays sofas, reclining-chairs provided with every device of comfort, tapestry, curtains, window ornaments, an extensive variety of carpets, mats, hassocks, oil-cloths, quilts, mattresses, in fine, everything to be found in a complete and first-class stock of furniture and carpets. The upholstering department is a special feature of this establishment, and the work that comes from it is done in the most substantial manner. He also makes a specialty of receiving orders to be filled direct from Europe.

**Cahubyna Ink.**—The Cahubyna ink is one of the most desirable writing fluids ever offered to the public. It is the invention of Dr. Cunha Sales, who prepares it by a chemical process from the Cahub, a tree of the Pernambucan woods. All who have tried it unanimously endorse it as an ink without a rival for its manifold excellent qualities. Its conspicuous qualities are: It dries rapidly, dispensing with the use of blotting-paper; it resists the action of water, so that writing can be wetted and rubbed without injuring it; it writes as well on moist as on dry paper; it does not oxidize a steel pen. Chief of all it is an indelible ink and ensures the perpetuity of written documents. Time does not obliterate it and no acid can remove it, thus

preventing the alteration of writing. It is an absolutely clean ink and serves as well for copying as for ordinary writing. The saleroom is temporarily located at No. 230 Rua da Alfândega, *sobrado*.

**Ao Grão-Turco.**—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estrela & Co. at No. 64, Rua do Ouvidor, is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamented and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

**Companhia Grande Hotel de Petrópolis.**—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petrópolis, the *Braganza* and the *Orleans*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel *Braganza* is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel *Orleans* is at the base of a little mount, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river *Quitandinha* flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-phantoms for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs and carriages to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to bear in mind that Petrópolis is considered by hygienists to possess an *Alpine climate*, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a veritable health-resort. The two hotels described are recommended as the largest and most fashionable in Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro the company has an office at No. 28, Rue de S. Pedro where you will be courteously furnished with any further information you may require.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$2,000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £3 abroad (2s when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1892.

THE action of the superintendent of the São Paulo railway in running a special fast train for the accommodation of Santos business men who may wish to sleep in São Paulo, will be cordially applauded everywhere. Sleeping outside the plague-tainted atmosphere of Santos may not afford sure protection against fever, but it is surely a benefit and may be the means of enabling many to bear the strain much better than they otherwise would. As long as a man can obtain a good night's rest he will be better able to bear the depressing influences which the heat and work of the day impose upon him. Santos is not a cheerful place at the best of times, and were it not for the "Barra," where the fresh sea breeze gives back much of the vigor expended in the town, life would be almost undurable there. In such a time as this, however, the overtaxed business man needs more of a change than the Barra can afford, and this opportunity to pass the night in São Paulo is just what he requires. Now that the step has been taken, the question arises—why has it not been done before? With such means of communication, São Paulo is not farther from Santos than Petrópolis is from Rio. If now some enterprising hotel-keeper will build a comfortable hotel at some convenient point on the *serra*, not only will the benefit be appreciated, but we feel sure that the enterprise will be successful. Surely the Santos *serra*, with its many picturesque localities, its abundance of pure water and its many opportunities for healthful recreation, could easily furnish such a site within one hour's ride of the city.

The fall in Brazilian securities in London during the past few days is probably due to a combination of circumstances, some of which may not be known to us here. It is a very pointed indication, however, that confidence has not yet been restored in the stability of Brazilian institutions, and that something more than the 23rd November is required to place Brazilian stocks back where the revolution found them. However great may have been the disturbing influence of Gen. Doodoro's extraordinary *coup d'état*, this alone is not the cause for the decline. The failure of Congress to enact a law against the further inflation of the currency, the sterility of the last session in matters of finance, the deceptive character of the budget, the failure to consolidate the republic, the instability of the institutions which the country is supposed to have adopted, and the petty intrigues and quarrels going on throughout the whole length and breadth of the country—all these are noted and are having their influence on those who still hold Brazilian stocks. These matters may not be considered of very great importance here in Brazil, but to the average British investor they are full of significance. He knows that the paper currency of the country is depreciated by over one-half, and that it has been forced into circulation during the past two years in a most extraordinary manner. He justly concludes that the issue is excessive, and that the true remedy is to retrace the steps thus taken. The inexcusable failure to do this on the part of men who professed to oppose the speculators who are largely responsible for the situation, must unavoidably arouse further suspicion on his part and compel him to feel that a return to sound financial ideas in Brazil is very doubtful. Add to this the continual disorders and intrigues in the states, the overthrow of the legal state governments, the disregard of all sound political principle manifested in these petty revolutions, and the continual meddling of military officers in civil affairs, and there is more than enough to unsettle the confidence of even the staunchest friend of the country. There are a considerable number of patriotic demagogues who affect to believe that this lack of confidence is due to intrigues of enemies. Let no one be deceived in this! The worst enemy Brazil can have is the man who would ruin her credit through ignorance, extravagance and dishonesty. And this is just what the demagogue is doing.

WE should like to call the attention of the *Jornal do Commercio*, and other Brazilian journals, to what may be called the non-administration of justice in Brazil. We are convinced that it is useless to appeal to the authorities, or to the law-makers, for they are as indifferent as they are incompetent. The only recourse, in our opinion, is for the press to take the subject in hand and to keep discussing it until something is done. If public opinion can be educated up to the point of demanding a better system and better administration than those which now exist, then there will be some chance for improvement; otherwise they will remain in their present deplorable state. It is all well enough to point out the evils which exist elsewhere and everywhere, but it is idle to do this without any other object than that of detraction. The blunders and abuses committed by others can be made to serve as object lessons to those who seek something better, but for those who nourish even worse abuses it would be better perhaps to maintain a discreet silence. Of the multitude of errors and abuses of which columns can be written, we desire to call attention now to one much needed reform—that of the police. We have repeatedly urged the organization of police courts, as an effective remedy against the outrages so frequently perpetrated by the police. Recent occurrences have demonstrated with more emphasis than ever the necessity of this measure. Arrests are constantly being made and innocent men are subjected to violence and imprisonment almost daily. If this state of things is to continue then the only remedy will be to resist arrest, at whatever cost. The recent experience of three young Englishmen, the indignities heaped upon them, and the brutal amusement derived by their drunken captors over the "lesson" they were giving the *ingêzes*, will probably make the next lesson a little more difficult. If such treatment and a night in a filthy cell is to be the reward for quiet submission, then

the police will have to fight for their future diversions in that line. Of course such a situation will be very undesirable, but whose fault will it be? It is the duty of Brazilians to correct these abuses, and to do it at once; if they neglect the duty, then the consequences must lie at their own door. An educated man naturally objects to the treatment accorded to a dog, and no civilized people would seek to humiliate him in any such way. In addition to this, there is another police question which is becoming very important—that of repressing theft. The city is actually overrun with thieves and burglars, but no thorough effort is being made to capture and punish them. Robberies are committed in the street in open day, houses are broken into nightly, and the hotels have become favorite haunts of the clever knaves who love to wear good clothes and figure as men of leisure and wealth. Recently there has been an unusual number of hotel robberies, but the proprietors do nothing and the police are indifferent. It is well known that the thief will be released after a day or two, unless his victim wishes to pay the costs of an uncertain prosecution, and no one cares, therefore, to waste any time over it. One cause of this is the extraordinary position taken by the authorities that the victim should prosecute and pay the costs. Under such a ruling, not one thief in twenty is punished. The only effective way to repress crime is for the state to prosecute, and there will be no real check upon thefts in this city until that is done. In this also the press can do a good work by agitation. No man's person and property are safe under existing conditions; it is the duty, therefore, of every good citizen to insist upon a reform.

## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The paid subscriptions for the foundation of the Strangers' Hospital now slightly exceed 95,000\$, with several subscribers still to hear from. Both of the new English banks have promised liberal sums but the amounts have not yet been fixed. In addition to this a large number of small subscriptions have been promised, but have not yet been secured owing to a lack of time. Enough has been secured, however, for the acquisition of the property and the first necessary expenditures on the building. The plans are now being prepared for these modifications in conformity with municipal regulations, and as soon as the necessary license is procured work will be begun on them.

The subscriptions thus far paid are as follows:

London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.	15,000\$000
Edward Johnston & Co.	10,000 \$000
Henry R. King & Co.	5,000 \$000
Norton, Megaw & Co.	5,000 \$000
P. S. Nickel & Co.	5,000 \$000
J. H. Bellamy & Co.	5,000 \$000
Arbuckle Brothers.	5,000 \$000
Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.	5,000 \$000
Philippe, Broth & Co.	5,000 \$000
Edward Ashworth & Co.	5,000 \$000
Levering & Co.	5,000 \$000
Western & Brazil Telegraph Co.	5,000 \$000
Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co.	5,000 \$000
J. W. Doane & Co.	3,000 \$000
John Moore & Co.	2,500 \$000
Watson, Ritchie & Co.	2,500 \$000
Okell, Wilson & Co.	1,000 \$000
Walter, Christensen & Co.	1,000 \$000
Mrs. J. H. Lowndes.	1,000 \$000
William Trout.	1,000 \$000
J. H. de C. Bellamy.	1,000 \$000
Reginald Tootal.	1,000 \$000
Rev. H. Mosley.	500 \$000
J. H. Wyatt.	300 \$000
Wm. A. Gordon.	200 \$000
Jorge Luiz Texeira Leite.	100 \$000
Unknown Santos contributor.	50 \$000
Mrs. William Trout contributes various articles of domestic use, and proceeds from sale of articles for the hospital.	8 \$000
Total.	95,185\$000

## POLICE ASSAULT.

S. Paulo, 29th January, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

TRAN: "I am in case to justify a constable."

STR.—I have read with attention the letter addressed to you by Messrs. McNaught, Barham and Templeton, and also that of Mr. Wm. Maynor; and quite agree with the last-named that the thanks of foreigners in Rio are due to you for your spirited article on the above subject.

It does not appear, however, that, as a consequence of these complaints, any action is likely to be taken in the direction of punishing the policemen for exceeding their duty, nor of indemnifying the sufferers.

Under these circumstances perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks which occur to me on the matter.

Many Englishmen will, I think, agree with me that the indignation with which we regard the conduct of the two *granos* who took our three countrymen into custody, is largely mingled with astonishment at the lamb-like patience displayed by the latter under their afflictions. Such meekness in conjunction with the rending of the constable's garment, and the smiting of Mr. Templeton's ear, rather suggests the beginning of the first than the end of the nineteenth century.

No one will suspect for a moment that this forbearance arose from any want of courage on the part of the victims. They are, they inform us, in the service of the London and Brazilian Bank. That is sufficient. It is clear that they do not fear death. Had they been Athos, Porthos, and d'Artagnan, they could not have given more convincing proof of the fact.

But how came Mr. Templeton to allow his ear to be damaged without calling to mind the old Mosaic law and applying it to the case? The writer, for example, is possessed of a pair of ears of not much more than the average length, and, notwithstanding several years' residence in Brazil, and more than one unpleasantness with the police, he still preserves those ornaments intact.

He is not prepared to surrender even one of them without a struggle; and

"The prayer that reaps it

Must fight like a man!"

or, which is much more likely, "like a monkey."

Neither the *urbanos* nor their chiefs are, as a rule, very robust. *Subdelegados*, however, "briosos," are usually persons of choleric-hysterical temperament, running a good deal to inconstancy, top hat, and pince-nez, with a "weedy" tendency about the legs and shoulders; while their scowling, black-muzzled myrmidons are only formidable from their readiness, when in sufficient numbers, to use their dicks upon an unarmed man.

Why, therefore, accompany them to the bond—or any other—station, if you have a conscientious objection to do so; and thus abet them in what you consider an illegal transaction?

Let us have patience. We must bear in mind that we live under a despotism of irresponsible official amateurs with families to provide for. These gentlemen do not occupy the ignoble position of public servants; they are public masters. It is not their business to protect the public. It is their business to keep the public in an orderly and respectful frame of mind towards themselves.

Wherefore with great submission I venture to offer the following piece of advice to whom it may concern. When molested by that puff of wind in a brown holland suit, denominated an *urbano*, do not wait to have your nose slit, or your ear nailed to the pump; or to have old negroes' hats clapped on your head; do not write bitter and just complaints to the newspapers; do not put your trust in consuls, nor even lay your distressful case before Her Majesty's ambassador to Petropolis. You cannot have the British navy troubling at your heels like a bulldog everywhere you go; and mere scolding is of no use.

Settle the matter on the spot. A few milreis will probably do it. If not, then Nature has provided you with arguments for your defence. Advance them; and having, so to speak, exorcised one of any two *granos* from the discussion, this *rigor* will serve to point your remarks in reasoning with the public prosecutor of the district.

—Mr. Melton Prior, the correspondent and artist of the *Illustrated London News*, was welcomed on "Change to-day, and had he been the Shih of Persia, or the Mikado, he could not have expected a more hearty and royal welcome from brokers, merchants, dealers, consignees, artisans, lame ducks, guttersnipes, etc, etc. There was a tremendous upsurge at the ring as pencil in hand he sketched the rough classical features of the dictator, the sharp, eagle countenance of the long German broker, and the soft meridional line of the fashionable Argentine dealer. There was a dash and a scramble as he penned the immovable paper and people in the Cielo Pielied outside, as they heard the terrible uproar, trembled, thinking the revolution had at last burst in the Bolsa; the very policeman at the corner whistled for help, but the excitement subsided as the talented artist emerged from the hall with a sketch of the Cedula, *longa*, amongst whose subjects we may reckon the artist as well as many other friends in Lombard street. We have seen many sorts and conditions of men welcomed on "Change in the last thirty-two years, but never have we seen such a popular well-wisher extend to to-day, and the recipient of Bolson's honors was surprised and much affected at the scene; he will no doubt be everybody in this market that the Buenos Aires *Bolsa* broker is the most polished and most attentive of his kin in the world.

*Buenos Aires Standard.*

—On Wednesday last the pacific townpeople of Olavarria were thrown into such alarm by the arrival of a suspicious pack of individuals, that they shut their doors and remained in their houses. The individuals in question looked anything but gentlemen. In fact they looked something between a Sicilian bandit and a "pancha mafio." They strolled through the deserted streets of the town and posted themselves near the town hall. This circumstance awakened the suspicions of the corporators, who hastened to conceal themselves in the cellars of their neighbors' houses. The corporation, of course, could not meet under the circumstances. The same day the local authorities received several anonymous letters calling on "him to leave." The local police took up a strategic position on the roof of a house. It is indeed remarkable that such things should take place in a civilized country, and it is perhaps more to be deplored that these incidents are quite common. Armed men are prowling about in the steersman, Arandí, waiting for the devouring moment, which has evidently not yet arrived. But Buenos Aires is not the only province where "armed men" are doing as they please. Santa Fé suffers from the same complaint. The other day the bodies of three estancieros were found with their throats cut, and inquiries showed that the three men, who were

brothers, had started in pursuit of a detachment of bandits who had stolen their cattle. The bandits are supposed to be headed by a police official. The national government ought to send up a few Krupp guns to blow the rascals over the moon. —*Buenos Aires Standard*, Jan. 19th.

From the *Buenos Aires Standard*.

#### ARGENTINE REVENUE IN 1891.

The annual returns published yesterday confirm our predictions of a year ago, that the finance minister's estimates would prove to be of a visionary character. The total revenue to Dec. 31st reaches \$71,500,000 currency, equal to \$19,500,000 gold, whereas the minister's estimates were \$20,000,000 gold. The estimates compare with actual receipts thus:—

	Estimate	Receipts
	\$ gold	\$ gold
Customs (gold) ..	\$22,000,000	14,800,000
Sundries ..	7,000,000	4,400,000
Total ..	29,000,000	19,200,000

The minister's estimates were exactly 50 per cent. too high, and we may expect a similar result in 1892.

In the preceding table, gold is taken at 372 (the average quotation for the year having been a fraction under 373), and at this rate the expenditure for 1891 will be found as follows:—

	\$ gold
Interior .....	10,260,000
Foreign Affairs .....	550,000
Finance .....	3,310,000
Education .....	1,650,000
War .....	2,420,000
Nav. .....	1,560,000
Total .....	19,810,000

Hence it appears that the deficit was only \$600,000 gold, which is a better order of things than before.

It is clear, however, that the estimated surplus of \$15,000,000 currency which the government expected, in order to burn that amount of shin-plaster notes, was purely imaginary.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The dictator of S. Paulo has dissolved the legislature of that state.

—Visconde de Pelotas has been induced by his friends to return to public life.

—Over 100 men have recently been at work on the new cemetery at Santos. It is full time.

—It is announced in S. Paulo that the salaries of the post-office employees there have been increased 50 per cent.

—The town of Rio Claro is again afflicted with an epidemic of fever. Something must certainly be wrong in that place.

—The number of messages sent from the central telephone station in Paris from June to December, inclusive, was 282,268.

—The municipal government of Campinas is going to establish butchers' shops for supplying the people with meat at reduced prices.

—Dr. Antonio Luiz Affonso de Carvalho, who was minister of justice in Gen. Deodoro's last cabinet, died in Bahia on the 25th ult.

—It is stated that the governor of Bahia refuses to recognize the chief of police appointed for that state by the general government.

—The dictator of Amazonas has deposed the lieutenant-governor of the state, the president of the state legislature and other prominent persons.

—The election for the new state legislature of Pernambuco will be held on the 21st inst., and that for the legislature of S. Paulo on the 1st prox.

—It seems that the fortune left by Dr. Marinho Iraido proves to be larger than was at first supposed. It is now estimated at \$30,000,000,000.

—Col. Eusébio Dias has been relieved of the command of the 16th battalion of infantry stationed at Bahia and ordered to report for duty at Manaus.

—In Bahia a meeting of state legislators is to be held for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of a chief of police for that state by the federal government.

—On the 25th ult. an election was held in Pará for governor, two lieutenant-governors and for members of the state legislature. The candidates of the Junta Conservativa were elected without opposition.

—Indeed, Thayer Fraesio has obtained an exclusive privilege for 20 years for making alligator oil and tanning alligator hides. We fail to understand why the privilege was not made to cover catching alligators as well.

—Gen. Lourival Jacques, who some time ago went from Pernambuco to Ceará with a cruiser and 60 soldiers, has initiated the King of France and marched back again. Still we do not advise Gov. Clarindo to relapse into a feeling of carelessness; eternal vigilance is the price of his gubernatorial chair.

—It is stated that Visconde de Pelotas has asked, on the plea of bad health, to be relieved of the command of the 6th military district and that Gen. Barreto Leite, governor of the state of Rio Grande, of which that district is composed, will be appointed in his stead.

—Gens. Glycerio and Campos Sales seem to have learned nothing in adversity. They are again carrying matters with a high hand in S. Paulo, just as they were doing when hand in hand Lucca surprised them last year by appointing Dr. Américo Braziliense governor of that state.

—The American corvette *Concord* reached Bahia on the 28th, en route for Chile.

—A solemn mass for the late Emperor was celebrated at Pernambuco on the 28th ult. at the Bon Vista church, which was richly adorned for the occasion. The bishop officiated at the ceremony which was attended by many public officials, by consuls, by the clergy, and by a large concourse of people. At the request of the *Associação Commercial* business houses closed their doors.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo announces that the difficulties encountered in collecting amounts due for interest paid articles (*publicações*) compels the adoption of a rule to insert only such articles as are accompanied by the cash. It may be added that others are experiencing the same difficulties. There is a very general dissatisfaction everywhere to pay accounts. It may almost be termed a national characteristic.

—The story is told of a recent burial in Santos, where it cost over 200\$ to hire a cart to carry the remains to the cemetery. When the party arrived there it was found closed, and it was not only necessary to send out after the sexton, but also to hire up laborers to dig the grave. In digging the grave the laborers came upon another coffin, but the sexton ordered them to throw it out upon a heap of rubbish, saying it was quite a common occurrence. This incident is referred to those who talk so much of *nosso Brasil*.

—A telegram of the 28th ult. from S. Paulo states that on that day Dr. Luiz Pereira Barreto sent a message to Dr. Cerqueira Cesar, president of the state, advising him to resign, as on the following day a revolution would break out in S. Paulo and other states. This message was carried to the president by Congressman Domingos de Moraes, to whom Cerqueira Cesar replied that he would await the revolutionists at his official residence. The president gave orders for the troops at his disposal to be held in readiness and ordered the arrest of Dr. Luiz Pereira Barreto and others. The latter afterwards explained that he had sought to prevent the effusion of blood and though that the resignation of Dr. Cerqueira Cesar would have that effect. He was released from custody and is under orders to appear when called for. It is thought that a "loose tie" is the cause of the scare.

—A telegram of the 28th ult. from Porto Alegre says that on the previous day the acting commanders of the 13th and 30th battalions of cavalry demanded of Barão de Botelho, commander of the military district, that he should disarm the two volunteer battalions, "Bento Gonçalves" and "Ernesto Alves." It appears that Barão de Botelho objected, but the volunteer battalions were finally disarmed and the Barão, on the plea of bad health, transferred the command of the district to Visconde de Pelotas. On the 25th the officers at Porto Alegre held a meeting to deliberate on the best means of keeping the military from meddling in politics, and it is said that it was decided that the troops should be concentrated. Visconde de Pelotas, adopting the idea, telegraphed to the government soliciting approval and received authorization for establishing a camp for field maneuvers at Sayac. The officers of the garrison called on the Visconde, who is said to have made them an energetic address. The same telegram states that there's no talk of disposing of the governor, who says that he is ready to die at his post.

#### EMIGRANT ARRIVALS AT SANTOS.

According to a recent official report the immigrant arrivals at Santos during the last ten years were as follows:

1882 .....	2,743
1883 .....	4,912
1884 .....	4,828
1885 .....	6,500
1886 .....	9,536
1887 .....	27,689
1888 .....	74,477
1889 .....	17,823
1890 .....	27,833
1891 .....	86,754
Total .....	263,196

Of these 202,593 were Italians, 25,925 Portuguese, 14,934 Spanish, 6,195 Germans, 4,118 Austrians, 3,315 Russians, 1,922 French, 1,042 Danish, 983 British, and the remainder of diverse nationalities.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The laying of the track on the Caxias railway in Maranhão was commenced on the 28th ult.

—The continual delays in the running of trains on the Central railway is causing much complaint. The S. Paulo express is nearly always late.

—It was announced on Saturday that the landslides on the *serra* section of the Central line had been removed, and that traffic had been reopened.

—We are advised that there are 600 boxes of kerosene oil in the Central railway station of this city, notwithstanding the municipal regulations. Is the government exonerated from observing the law which is so rigorously enforced against the private citizen?

—A São Paulo telegram of the 28th says that the São Paulo company is about to establish a fast train between Santos and that city. This action will be of incalculable benefit to the plague-stricken business men of Santos, as it will enable many persons to live in S. Paulo. The schedule time between the two places will be two hours.

—An accident occurred on the *serra* section of the Petropolis railway yesterday morning, but happily to no serious results. The axle of the Baldwin locomotive "Godoy" broke, causing considerable alarm among the passengers. It is said by some that the locomotive was unsatisfactory, and by others that the driver is negligent and does not take proper care of his machine. In all probability the last reason is the true one.





## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 30th, 1892.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

Present Amount	Interest Rate	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$14,600,900	Jan.—July	Apoficies	200 \$ 1,000 \$	98 1/2	— 98 1/2
107,500,400	Jan.—July	do	200 \$ 1,000 \$	1,112	1,100—1,140
18,017,500	Apr.—Oct.	Gold Loan 1863	1,000	1,400	—
31,633,500	Quarterly	1879— do	1,000	1,350	—
18,000,000	Jan.—July	State of Rio de Janeiro	500— 200—	98 1/2	—

## DEFENTURES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RAILWAYS			
1,300,000	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	195	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Campos and Crangola.....	200	195	—
			Gerdão.....	5	5	—
22,500,000	.....	5	.....	5	5	5
11,133,200	Jan.—July	6½	Juiz de Fora and Piau.....	200	165	105 000
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Lepadina.....	200	165	—
31,049,610	5-6	do	gold.....	350	350	—
200,000	Jan.—July	7	Marica.....	100	86 1/2	10 000
21,155,000	Jan.—July	7	Salapucy.....	100	122	—
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	St. Isidro do Rio Preto.....	200	192	—
1,370,000	do	7	do.....	200	140	—
1,779,500	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocaba.....	200	144	850
777,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	do.....	200	150	—
650,000	Jan.—July	7	União Valecimina.....	200	140	—
			TRAFFIC			
5,878,500	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viação Paulista.....	200	155	—
420,553	do	5	Carros Urbanos.....	500	490	—
783,100	do	7	do.....	100	107 1/2	—
240,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Penambuco.....	200	198	—
234,200	Jan.—July	6½	Vila Itápolis.....	200	189	—
			mines			
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry.....	100	100	—
13,000,000	Jan.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	200	—
			CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES			
754,500	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Central.....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamã.....	200	195	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco.....	200	189	—
			MILLS			
1,960,500	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	220	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Bom. Branca.....	200	220	—
1,138,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brasil Industrial.....	200	200	—
1,000,000	May—Nov.	7	Carfóca.....	200	208	—
524,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confanç. Industrial.....	200	200	—
600,000	do	7	Indústria Mineira.....	200	192	—
5,451,000	Jan.—July	7	Petrópolis.....	200	220	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Piau Grande.....	200	190	—
3,000,000	do	7	Prog. Industrial do Brasil.....	200	200	—
3,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Rio das Ostras.....	200	195	—
4,500,000	do	7	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	200	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	St. Lazarо.....	200	198	—
256,900	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	100	—
5,615,000	Jan.—July	7	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	200	198	—
			23 12 10			
197,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo (coal)	100	95	—
			MISCELLANEOUS			
433,770	Jan.—July	6	Agroclube do Rio Grande do Sul	200	160	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Architectonica	100	80	—
2,971,400	Jan.—July	7	Banco do Brasil	200	150	—
1,000,000	do	7	Banco Credito Móvel Consolida	100	38	30 020—35 00
4,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	Brasil Agrícola	200	195	—
150,000	Feb.—Aug.	8	Castanheira e Egas, gold	200	200	—
5,151,000	Jan.—July	7	Construtora.....	200	160	—
8,000,000	do	7	Empresa de Ouro e Fábrica	200	180	130 200
498,800	do	7	do.....	200	200	—
2,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Dcas. D. Pedro II	200	190	—
2,971,400	do	7	Ed. Law & Co. (gold)	200	190	—
1,000,000	do	7	Est. Lapa, Igreja & Cofre	200	190	—
150,000	do	7	Melhoramentos U. de Nitch	200	183	—
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Gleos	200	100	100 500
50,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Nova Industrial	200	100	—
1,165,000	Jan.—July	7	Pará.....	200	180	—
520,000	do	7	Santos da Rio	200	200	—
1,165,000	Jan.—July	4½	Santos Marinhos	200	200	—

**SHIPPING**

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,200,000	960,000	..	Carica	... 12 1/2% p.a.	100\$	210,000	—
20,000,000	20,000,000	..	Lloyd Brasileiro, —	... 12 1/2% p.a.	100\$	100,000	—
..	..	..	Brasileiro, —	... 12 1/2% p.a.	100\$	100,000	—
14,000,000	8,000,000	..	Brasileiro, e Estradas de ferro	... 1 Jan. 91	40	48,000	—
5,000,000	4,800,000	..	Nac. Navegação Coastera,	... 1 Jan. 91	100	..	—

the Sul. .... 19.42<sup>0.61</sup>

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	20,441\$	Alliança	2\$000—July 91	20\$	23\$000	—
3,000,000	750,000	249,714	Argos Fluminense	2\$000—Jan. 92	250	345,000	—
2,000,000	400,000	49,572	Atalaia	500—July 91	10	9,000	—
4,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Brasil	2\$000—July 91	20	21,000	—
4,000,000	200,000	129,781	Confiança	2\$000—July 91	20	11,000	—
4,000,000	510,000	310,000	Fidelidade	15\$000—July 91	125	725,000	—
2,500,000	250,000	198,000	Garantia	12\$000—Jan. 92	100	140,000	—
2,000,000	200,000	19,468	Indenitadora	4\$000—July 91	40	18,000	—
2,000,000	400,000	360,000	Integridade	8\$000—Jan. 90	100	180,000	—
1,000,000	100,000	4,734	Ledálio	1\$000—Jan. 90	10	9,000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Previlégio	3\$000—Jan. 91	30	24,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	26,872	União Com. dos Varejistas	5\$000—July 91	25	47,000	—

11,413 Vigilancia ..... 750—July 91 10

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.								
Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotat-	on	on
5,000,000	1,000,000\$	Alagoas.	40\$	25 000				
1,000,000	330,000	Caio Frio.	40	41 000				
2,000,000	200,000	Cataguases.	20					
5,000,000	1,200,000	Oeste & S. Franc. to Chopim.	40	7 000				
20,000,000	12,000,000	Oeste & S. Franc. to Belo Horizonte.	40	200				
60,000,000	10,000,000	do	200	6 000	3 000	3 000	—	\$ 5
320,000	100,000	Goyaz to Mato Grosso.	—					
320,000	8,520	Maranhão.	200					
5,000,000	5,000,000	Minas G. do S. Jenyonymo.	5	16 000				
3,000,000	5,000,000	Munambim.	60	120 000				
40,000,000	8,000,000	Nordeste do Brasil.	40	60 000				
12,000,000	8,400,000	Norte de S. Paulo.	40	8 000				
60,000,000	6,700,000	Oeste de Minas.	60	200 000				
—	—	do	50	45 000				
—	—	do 3 series.	40	51 000				
8,000,000	5,600,000	Parápolis.	—					
30,000,000	6,000,000	Pernambuco to Araxá.	Int. — Jan. 9.	86 000				
6,000,000	6,000,000	Porto Alegre.	40	38 000				
6,000,000	1,000,000	Rio Doce.	40	38 000				
35,000,000	12,000,000	Sorocaba.	3 1/2% — June 90	250 000	210 000	—		
—	5,200,000	do prolongation.	3 1/2% — June 90	40	90 000	—		
12,000,000	6,400,000	Thermonpolis.	40	7 000				
3,000,000	3,000,000	Tramways.	—					
2,500,000	1,080,173	Uaiá Valencia.	6 1/4% — Feb. 84	200	—			
3,000,000	600,000	Vassouras o Pará do Alfres-	—					
100,000,000	—	Vilação Ferrea Sapucahy.	150	31 000	25 000	35		
6,000,000	3,900,000	do	200	100 000				
—	—	Vilação Rio e São Paulo.	200	169 000				
TRAMWAYS								
5,000,000	5,000,000\$	Caricó.	400	200 000				
1,000,000	—	Concord.	—					
12,000,000	12,000,000	Concord (and hotel).	—					
8,000,000	8,000,000	do	200	91 000				
12,000,000	12,000,000\$	Pernambuco.	2 000	170 000				
3,000,000	3,000,000	S. Christovão.	—					
—	94,781	Vila Isabel.	8 000	100 000				

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## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

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Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate of u	Ranks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,827,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brasil....	100	80%	..... 80%
		5	do gold.....	100	128,000	128,000 .....
7,939,300	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo....	100	92%	92%
7,799,800	....	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos....	100	90%	90%
8,000	....	6	do gold.....	100	76	76 .....
10,338,400	May-Nov.	6	Prefid. do Brasil.....	100	..	..
	Jan.-Mar.	6	União S. Paulo.....	100	..	..

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	163,212\$	Alliança ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	360\$ — 410\$	2011	320 000
400,000	400,000		Brasil Industrial ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200\$ — 220\$	2011	200 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,572	Brasil Industrial ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200\$ — 220\$	2011	200 000
300,000	300,000	562	Cardecas ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200\$ — 220\$	2011	200 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,113	Confiança Industrial ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200\$ — 220\$	2011	200 000
2,400,000	2,400,000	240,000	Confiança Industrial ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200\$ — 220\$	2011	200 000
		419,166	Coronelado ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	140	120 000	135 000
2,400,000	2,400,000	250,000	Coronelado ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200	220 000	210 000
250,000	250,000	69,092	Industria Mauá ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	140	45 000	45 000
200,000	200,000	51,560	Industrial de Ouro Preto ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200	220 000	210 000
400,000	400,000	49,032	Pão Grande ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — July 11	200	220 000	210 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	27,000	Petroquímica ..... Hom. Fin.	9.000 — July 29	200	140 000	140 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	600,000	Progresso Industrial do Brasil ..... Hom. Fin.	7.000 — July 9	200	200 000	200 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,312	Progresso Industrial do Brasil ..... Hom. Fin.	14.000 — July 8	200	215 000	215 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	37,178	S. Luiz ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — Aug. 11	100	80 000	80 000
200,000	200,000	12,000	S. Luiz ..... Hom. Fin.	12.000 — 2 series	100	80 000	80 000
83,000	83,000	600,000	S. Pele de Alcantara ..... Hom. Fin.	— — July 9	200	220 000	220 000
10,000	10,000	4,488,440	União Industrial S. Sebastião ..... Hom. Fin.	3.400 — Jan 1	200	150 000	150 000

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2,100,000	\$ ..	Agrícola de Paranapanema	\$ 300.00	July 91	60 4/8	60 4/8
\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ ..	Agrícola do Rio Grande do Sul	\$ 100.00	July 91	60 4/8	60 4/8
\$ 7,000,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$ ..	Agropecuária de Vassouras	\$ 100.00	July 91	195 000	195 000
\$ 7,500,450	\$ 768,450	\$ 20,000	Canti e Viçosa Fluminense	\$ 400.00	July 91	200 000	215 000
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 30,824	Carrangueiros Fluminense	\$ 100.00	Jan. 92	200 000	215 000
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1,200	Cetes Belo Horizonte	\$ 100.00	Aug. 91	80 000	80 000
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,800	Centro Industrial Especializado	\$ 100.00	Aug. 91	50 000	50 000
\$ 20,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ ..	Empresa de Obras Públicas	\$ 100.00	Sept. 91	200 000	200 000
\$ 40,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ ..	Evenos Fluminense	\$ 200.00	July 91	45 000	45 000
\$ 15,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ ..	Ind. e Colodionar do Brasil	\$ 100.00	July 91	60 000	60 000
\$ 15,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ ..	Melhoramentos do Brasil	\$ 100.00	July 91	85 000	85 000
\$ 20,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ ..	do do Rio de Janeiro	\$ 100.00	July 91	30 000	30 000
\$ 15,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ ..	do de S. Paulo	\$ 80	Sept. 91	25 000	25 000
\$ 7,000,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$ ..	Metropolitana	\$ 100.00	July 91	70 000	70 000
\$ 20,000,000	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 21,180	Mercantil Fluminense	\$ 100.00	July 91	70 000	70 000
\$ 25,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ ..	Mineração Fazenda Bela Vista	\$ 100.00	July 91	21 000	21 000
\$ 25,000,000	\$ 8,750,000	\$ ..	Nacional de Oleos	\$ 100.00	July 91	130 000	130 000
\$ 50,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ ..	Nova Faz. Rural	\$ 100.00	July 91	70 000	70 000
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 21,365	Obras Hidráulicas do Brasil	\$ 100.00	July 91	45 000	45 000
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ ..	Portos e Terminais do Brasil	\$ 100.00	July 91	50 000	50 000
\$ 10,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 34,917	Serviços Marítimos	\$ 100.00	July 91	110 000	110 000
\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ ..	Serviços Marítimos	\$ 100.00	July 91	57 000	57 000
\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ ..	União Ind. dos Est. do Brasil	\$ 100.00	July 91	50 000	50 000

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1892

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Feb. 3	Magnolia	Montevideo and Buenos Aires
6	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Los Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam
19	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Aires
22	Magnolia	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at IJmuiden, Rotterdam, S. Vincenzo, Lisbon and Vigo.

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